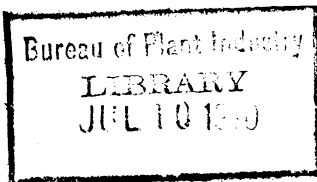


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NO. 33.

BULLETIN OF FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION.

March 24 to 31, 1910.

NEW PLANT IMMIGRANTS.

LONICERA. 27047. From France through Mr. F. N. Meyer.

"This is a good plant for rockeries and at the end of beds of shrubbery; it is of caespitose habit like *Cotoneaster horizontalis*." (Meyer.)

MALUS. 27151. From near Kopetnari, Caucasus. A yellow winter apple of medium size with fairly firm flesh. The trees are able to stand high summer temperatures, but require mild winters. Obtained from a native Mingrelian orchard. 27152. A red apple said to be large and fine looking. 27153. A white apple said to grow very large; according to a native fruit grower, some fruits weighing several pounds apiece. 27060. From near Souchoum Kale, Caucasus. A native variety of apple, generally called Afghasian apple, grown by the natives for centuries. (See photograph.) The fruits are large, of a grayish-green color, except on the side exposed to the sun, where they have narrow vertical red stripes. Taste, fresh-sour. Picked late in October or early in November, it can be kept until late in spring. The young trees are characterized by the upright growth of the branches and the clean bark. When the trees get older, they are of spreading habit and the bark is rough. 27061. A Circassian apple obtained originally from a native prince. An indigenous variety of the Caucasus; said to be very fine. (Meyer's introduction.)

MALUS SP. 27108. From E. C. Parker, Mukden, Manchuria. Common in the hills of Manchuria as far north as 45°. Very hardy. Fruit resembles a thorn apple. Valuable in America for grafting only. (Parker.) For distribution later.

MEDICAGO RIGIDULA. 27190. From near Nikita, Crimea. An annual alfalfa growing here and there on gravelly hill slopes. Of value as a spring forage plant in mild wintered regions with hot, dry summers. (Meyer's introduction.)

MEDICAGO SPP. 27090-091. From near Gagri, Caucasus, Russia. Alfalfas growing on the south side of cliffs. Apparently several species among this lot. As the winter in this part of the Caucasus is very mild, these plants probably will not be able to stand any hard frost. (Meyer's introduction.)

MELILOTUS SP. From near Gagri, Caucasus. Found along a road in stony debris. Perhaps of value as a fodder plant. (Meyer's introduction.)

MORUS ALBA. 27064. From near Souchoum Kale, Caucasus. A strange ornamental mulberry, having branches that run zigzag. Of use as a decorative garden tree. (Meyer's introduction.)

MORUS ALBA, var. FASTIGIATA. 27048. From France. Quite rare, and may be of value in the Southern States as a pyramidal tree.

NEPHELIUM LAPPACEUM. 27166-170. From Buitenzorg, Java. Presented by the Director of the Botanic Garden. Ramboetan. (For description see Bull. No. 31, this series). For distribution later.

NICOTIANA TABACUM. 27174. From near Souchoum Kale, Caucasus. Trebizond. A very good variety of Turkish cigarette tobacco, producing medium sized oblong leaves, which assume a beautiful light amber color when properly cured. This tobacco is grown in great quantities in this region and much exported. 27175. Samsun. A good variety of Turkish cigarette tobacco, producing many rather small leaves, which when cured well have a medium dark chocolate brown color. It is considered locally not as fine a product as the Trebizond. 27176. From Cherg, Caucasus. A form of Turkish cigarette tobacco apparently between Trebizond and Samsun, much planted on burned-over forest land, somewhat away from the seacoast. (Meyer's introduction.)

OLEA EUROPAEA. 27172. From Nikita, Crimea, Russia. Collected from trees that have successfully withstood freezes 2° below zero F. 27173. Collected from wild trees on dry mountain slopes and cliffs along the Caucasian shore of the Black Sea; they may have escaped from cultivation in

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the far past. These wild olives are very bushy and apparently very drought resistant. 27065. A very large fruited variety of olive, bearing black fruits the size of a small plum. Although the climate of this part of the Caucasus is rather too moist for olives, this variety fruits regularly here. (Meyer's introduction.)

ORYZA SATIVA. 27321-332. Twelve sorts of native rices from the Philippine Islands. Received through Mr. Wm. S. Lyon. No. 27321 is a very fragrant glutinous rice. No. 27322 is a black rice, most prolific known, yielding 100 or more to 1. No. 27332 has a native name meaning "exceptionally white".

ORYZA SATIVA. 27333-334. Two varieties of rice from Cairo, Egypt. Presented by Mr. George P. Foaden.

PHILADELPHUS SP. 27089. From near Gagri, Caucasus. A mock orange found on stony mountain slopes and cliffs. Apparently very floriferous. Of value as an ornamental flowering shrub in mild wintered regions. (Meyer's introduction.)

PHOENIX DACTYLIFERA. 26946-948. Dates from Panj Ghur, Baluchistan. Procured by Mr. John A. Ray, American Consul, Maskat, Oman, Arabia. PHOENIX DACTYLIFERA. 26980. From the region of El-Hassa, Arabia. "These dates are called 'khullas' meaning 'pure, extra fine'. They have quite a reputation for sweetness, but the original flavor is unfortunately obscured by the addition of cummin seed." (Ray.)

PHOTINIA VILLOSA LAEVIS. 27188. From near Berlin, Germany. A tall bush with dark green, persistent foliage. Covered in late summer and autumn with scarlet berries. Of ornamental value in gardens and parks. (Meyer's introduction.)

PINUS ARMANDI. 27046. From France, through Mr. F. N. Meyer. A new, rather dwarfed pine from Western China.

PRIMULA VULGARIS. 27068. From near Souchoum Kale, Caucasus. Var. sibthorpii. A beautiful wild primrose growing along moist embankments, producing masses of rather large flowers of a very beautiful purplish blue color. To be given to a specialist in herbaceous plants. (Meyer's introduction.)

PRUNUS ARMENIACA. 27109. From Mr. E. C. Parker, Mukden, Manchuria. "Common in the hills of Manchuria as far north as 43°. A small, spreading tree. Fruit small and fibrous, poor quality. Valuable in America for grafting and budding purposes only." (Parker.) For distribution later.

PRUNUS CERASUS. 27154. From near Kopetnari, Caucasus. A sweet white cherry, having large fruits and ripening in early June. Able to stand high summer temperatures; said to be a very fine variety. 27155. A sweet white cherry, ripening in early June; fruits not as large as those of the preceding number. 27156. A sweet red cherry, ripening very early, the end of April or beginning of May. Fruits not very large, but popular on account of their earliness. 27157. An early, sweet, black cherry, ripening toward the end of May. A native Caucasus variety, obtained from the Experimental Station near Quirili. Able to stand high summer temperatures. 27303. From Tiflis, Caucasus. A shrubby small fruited cherry flowering early in spring. To be tried as an ornamental flowering shrub, and perhaps also as a stock for stone fruits in semi-arid sections. (Meyer's introductions.)

PRUNUS SP. 27059. From near Souchoum Kale, Caucasus. A native plum from the Caucasus, of bluish color, medium-sized, found wild in the mountains, but also sparingly cultivated by the natives. (Meyer's introduction.)

PRUNUS SP. 27107. Presented by Mr. E. C. Parker, Mukden, Manchuria. "Chinese name 'Ying-tower'. Common in the hills of Manchuria as far north as 44-45°. Growth resembles the sand cherry of America. Sometimes attains a height of 10 feet. Fruit borne along main stalks, similar to sand cherry and gooseberry. The fruit is tart and of good flavor." (Parker.) For distribution later.

PUNICA GRANATUM. 27049-057. A collection of nine varieties of named pomegranates, obtained from the Experimental Station near Souchoum Kale, Caucasus. **PUNICA GRANATUM.** 27186. From near Gagri, Caucasus. A pomegranate occurring wild on stony cliffs near the seashore. Of no particular value, save as an interesting wild plant, as the fruits are rather small and sour. (Meyer's introductions.)

PYRUS COMMUNIS. From near Souchoum Kale, Caucasus. 27062. A very early ripening variety of pear called "Duchesse de Souchoum". Of medium size, flesh melting; ripens in June.

27063. A variety of pear locally known as the Turkish pear. Fruits ripen in August; medium large in size, of beautiful shape. Trees very strong growers when young and produce heavy crops. (Meyer's introduction.)

PYRUS SP. 27020. From St. Anthony Park, St. Paul, Minnesota. "Plants grown from seed received from Prof. Parker, Mukden, Manchuria." (Green.)

PYRUS CHINENSIS. 27097-098. Scions of two varieties of pears from Kew, England. Presented by Dr. David Prain. 27098, variety Simonii. For distribution later.

RAVENSARA AROMATICA. 27099. From Port Louis, Mauritius. Presented by Mr. G. Regnard. "A fairly interesting spice tree." (Regnard.)

ROSA SP. 27165. From Shanghai, China. Presented by Rev. J. M. W. Farnham. "Cuttings from bushes found growing wild on the mountains. It is a rambler, and from the description seems to me to resemble the Cherokee." (Farnham.) For distribution later.

ROSA SPP. 27180. From near Gagri, Caucasus, Russia. A very strong-growing wild rose, bearing many large fruits; found in rather dry, rocky situations. Probably a good stock for semi-tropical regions and for greenhouse forcing. 27181. A rose found on dry, exposed cliffs; of very vigorous growth, having many small fruits. Probably a good stock, like the preceding. 27182. A wild rose, perhaps Rosa cinnamomea, found growing on a stony slope along a road; it has very long branches which are nearly spineless. Of value in breeding experiments and as a stock. (Meyer's introduction.)

RUBUS FRUTICOSUS. 27312-320. Nine varieties of wild blackberries from Chile. Received from Mr. Jose D. Husbands. For distribution later.

RUSCUS HYPOGLOSSUM. 27193. From near Gagri, Caucasus. The beautiful large-leaved butchers' broom, found on shady, somewhat moist places in the forest, and between shrubbery and rocks. Very ornamental with its large, glossy, dark green leaves, especially when bearing its large, orange-scarlet berries. (Meyer's introduction.)

SOLANUM. 26939-943. Tubers of five kinds of Solanum from Berlin, Germany. Presented by Dr. Wittmack, Royal School

of Agriculture. For distribution later.

SOLANUM JAMESII. 27158. Potato from Prescott, Arizona. Presented by Mr. Daniel Hatz. "Tubers of a native potato, grown in old willow land without irrigation." (Hatz.)

SORBUS AUCUPARIA. 27028-030. Three varieties of edible mountain ash from Baumshulenweg bei Berlin, Germany. Purchased from Mr. L. Spath. For distribution later.

SORBUS DOMESTICA. 27184. From Yalta, Crimea, Russia. A large fruited, edible form of mountain-ash; the fruit is sold in fruit shops in Yalta as a delicacy. Eaten when somewhat decomposed, like medlars.. **SORBUS SP.** 27185. A small tree or large shrub growing in shady places on the slopes of hills, apparently rare. Of value perhaps as an ornamental shrub. (Meyer's introductions.)

TRACHYCARPUS EXCELSUS. 26907. Palm from Tientai, China. Presented by Rev. A. O. Loosely. "A beautiful small tree, hardy even if the ground freezes slightly." (Loosely.) For distribution later.

VIGNA UNGUICULATA. 27199. From Philadelphia, Pa. Procured from Mr. Wm. Henry Maule. "This is a valuable early and productive variety, and yields enormously of shelled peas which are excellent for table use during the winter. It makes an ordinary vine; not so rank as some other varieties. It produces an average of 40 bushels shelled peas per acre. A good soil improver and relished by all farm stock." (Maule.)

VINCA SP. 27094. From near Gagri, Caucasus. A Vinca found in shady nooks in the mountains, often hanging down between rocks. Apparently distinct from the ordinary Vinca major. Of value as a ground cover or basket plant in mild wintered regions. (Meyer's introduction.)

VIOLA SP. 27070. From near Souchoum Kale, Caucasus. A wild violet occurring at the edges of woodlands and in open places, having large flowers of a beautiful dark violet color. Not very fragrant. (Meyer's introduction.)

ZEA MAYS. 27073-082. Ten varieties of corn from Mexico. Procured by Mr. Arnold Shanklin, American Consul. For distribution later.



From near Souchoum Kale, Caucasus. A native variety of apple, generally called Afghasian apple, grown by the natives for centuries. The fruits are large, of a grayish-green color, except on the side exposed to the sun, where they have narrow vertical red stripes.

This introduction, under No. 27060, will be for distribution later.